



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

4

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/500,897	02/09/2000	Shunpei Yamazaki	SEL 161	3195
7590 01/28/2008				
Mark J Murphy Cook Alex Mcfarron Manzo Cummings & Mehler LTD 200 West Adams Street Suite 2850 Chicago, IL 60606			EXAMINER MISLEH, JUSTIN P	
			ART UNIT 2622	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 01/28/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/500,897

Applicant(s)

YAMAZAKI ET AL.

Examiner

Justin P. Misleh

Art Unit

2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, and 32 - 65 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3, and 32 - 65 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to Claims 1, 36, 42, 48, 54, and 60 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 3, 32 – 35, and 48 – 53** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Tang et al. (US 5,550,066) in further view of Nishiguchi (US 6,046,787).

The Examiner respectfully notes the only difference between Claims 1 and 48 is that Claim 1 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device” and Claim 48 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and a view finder including an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device”. Claim 48 appears to fully encompass Claim 1 – accordingly, they will be rejected together using the language of Claim 48.

4. For **Claims 1 and 48**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), a camera comprising: a body of the camera (2186); and a view finder (see figure 219) including a display device (22) attached to the body. Takahara further discloses, as stated in column 30 (lines 51 – 65), wherein the display device (22) may be an electroluminescence display device (“the present invention is not limited to the active matrix display panel ... [the] technical idea of the present invention ... is applicable to ... an organic EL display panel”).

While Takahara shows a camera having a view finder with an electroluminescence display device, Takahara does not disclose the construction or the internal components of the electroluminescence display device. Accordingly, Takahara does not necessarily disclose a substrate, a thin film transistor, a planarizing film, a first electrode, and emission layer, and a second electrode.

On the other hand, Tang et al. also disclose an electroluminescence display device for use in portable electronic devices (see column 1, lines 65—67). More specifically, Tang et al. disclose, as shown in figure 8 and as stated in column 6 (line 49) – column 7 (line 47), an electroluminescence display device comprising: a substrate (41) having a first surface (upper surface – towards top of figure) and a second surface (lower surface – towards bottom of figure) wherein the second surface is on an opposite side of the substrate with respect to the first surface (clearly seen in figure 8); a thin film transistor (formed over “polysilicon island” – also see figure 2) formed over the first surface of the substrate (see elements 6KA; 3KA; and said island in relation to substrate 41 – clearly formed over substrate); a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); a first electrode (“anode electrode” – 72)

formed on the planarizing film (52) and electrically connected to the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 25 – 29); an emission layer (82) formed over the first electrode (72); a second electrode (“top electrode” – 84) formed over the emission layer (see column 9, lines 57 – 60).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included the construction of the electroluminescence display device (as taught by Tang et al.) in the camera view finder having an electroluminescence display device (as disclosed by Takahara) for the advantage of *providing a defined pixel resolution independent of an organic component or cathode and enhancing panel reliability and uniformity* (see Tang et al., column 5, lines 17 – 45).

However, Takahara in view of Tang et al. still do not disclose wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

On the other hand, Nishiguchi also disclose a display device having a substrate with two opposing surfaces. Specifically, Nishiguchi teaches, in figure 7, a display device (131) having a substrate (101b) with a first surface (towards the left-side of the figure) and an opposing second surface (towards the right-side of the figure). Nishiguchi further teaches, in figure 7 and in column 20 (lines 1 – 30), wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included a feature wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens (as taught by Nishiguchi et al.) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view of Tang et al.)

for the advantage of *ensuring increased width of viewing in left/right directions of an image viewing zone* (see Nishiguchi, column 6, lines 64 – 67).

5. As for **Claims 3 and 49**, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 7 (lines 45 – 50), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an organic electroluminescence material.

6. As for **Claims 32 and 50**, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 9 (lines 50 – 57), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an inorganic electroluminescence material.

7. As for **Claims 33 and 51**, Tang et al. disclose a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); however, Tang et al. do not disclose wherein the planarizing film comprises a resin.

However, **Official Notice** (MPEP § 2144.03) is taken that both the concepts and advantages of a *planarizing film comprising a resin* are well known and expected in the art. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have provided a planarizing film comprising a resin for the advantage of (1) *easiness of film formation*; (2) *easiness in film thickening*; (3) *low parasitic capacitance*; and (4) *excellent flatness*.

8. As for **Claims 34, 35, 52, and 53**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), providing the electroluminescence display device in a video/digital camera or in a viewfinder of a video/digital camera.

9. **Claims 36 – 41, 54 – 59** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Tang et al. (US 5,550,066) in further view of Hamada (US 6,114,715) in even further view of Nishiguchi (US 6,046,787).

The Examiner respectfully notes the only difference between Claims 36 and 54 is that Claim 36 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device” and Claim 54 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and a view finder including an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device”. Claim 54 appears to fully encompass Claim 36 – accordingly, they will be rejected together using the language of Claim 54.

10. For **Claims 36 and 54**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), a camera comprising: a body of the camera (2186); and a view finder (see figure 219) including a display device (22) attached to the body. Takahara further discloses, as stated in column 30 (lines 51 – 65), wherein the display device (22) may be an electroluminescence display device (“the present invention is not limited to the active matrix display panel ... [the] technical idea of the present invention ... is applicable to ... an organic EL display panel”).

While Takahara shows a camera having a view finder with an electroluminescence display device, Takahara does not disclose the construction or the internal components of the electroluminescence display device. Accordingly, Takahara does not necessarily disclose a substrate, a thin film transistor, a planarizing film, a first electrode, and emission layer, and a second electrode.

On the other hand, Tang et al. also disclose an electroluminescence display device for use in portable electronic devices (see column 1, lines 65—67). More specifically, Tang et al. disclose, as shown in figure 8 and as stated in column 6 (line 49) – column 7 (line 47), an

electroluminescence display device comprising: a substrate (41) having a first surface (upper surface – towards top of figure) and a second surface (lower surface – towards bottom of figure) wherein the second surface is on an opposite side of the substrate with respect to the first surface (clearly seen in figure 8); a thin film transistor (formed over “polysilicon island” – also see figure 2) formed over the first surface of the substrate (see elements 6KA; 3KA; and said island in relation to substrate 41 – clearly formed over substrate); a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); a first electrode (“anode electrode” – 72) formed on the planarizing film (52) and electrically connected to the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 25 – 29); an emission layer (82) formed over the first electrode (72); a second electrode (“top electrode” – 84) formed over the emission layer (see column 9, lines 57 – 60).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included the construction of the electroluminescence display device (as taught by Tang et al.) in the camera view finder having an electroluminescence display device (as disclosed by Takahara) for the advantage of *providing a defined pixel resolution independent of an organic component or cathode and enhancing panel reliability and uniformity* (see Tang et al., column 5, lines 17 – 45).

However, Takahara in view of Tang et al. still do not disclose (a) wherein the thin film transistor has an LDD region and a gate electrode partly overlapping the LDD region; and (b) wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

In regards to item (a), Hamada also discloses a electroluminescence display device having a thin film transistor. Specifically, Hamada teaches, in figure 8, an electroluminescence display device (41) having a thin film transistor (43). Hamada further teaches, in figure 8 and in

column 7 (line 62) – column 8 (line 41), wherein the thin film transistor (41) has an LDD region and a gate electrode (46) partly overlapping the LDD region (clearly seen in figure 8).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included a feature wherein the thin film transistor has an LDD region and a gate electrode partly overlapping the LDD region (as taught by Hamada) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view Tang et al.) for the advantage of *increasing the ON/OFF ratio of the TFT and to suppress leak current in the OFF state* (see Hamada, column 9, lines 17 – 20).

In regards to item (b), Nishiguchi also disclose a display device having a substrate with two opposing surfaces. Specifically, Nishiguchi teaches, in figure 7, a display device (131) having a substrate (101b) with a first surface (towards the left-side of the figure) and an opposing second surface (towards the right-side of the figure). Nishiguchi further teaches, in figure 7 and in column 20 (lines 1 – 30), wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included a feature wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens (as taught by Nishiguchi et al.) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view Tang et al. – as modified by Hamada) for the advantage of *ensuring increased width of viewing in left/right directions of an image viewing zone* (see Nishiguchi et al., column 6, lines 64 – 67).

11. As for **Claims 37 and 55**, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 7 (lines 45 – 50), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an organic electroluminescence material.

12. As for **Claims 38 and 56**, Tang et al. disclose, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 9 (lines 50 – 57), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an inorganic electroluminescence material.

13. As for **Claims 39 and 57**, Tang et al. disclose a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); however, Tang et al. do not disclose wherein the planarizing film (Claims 39 and 57) or the passivation film (Claims 45 and 63) comprises a resin.

However, Official Notice (MPEP § 2144.03) is taken that both the concepts and advantages of a *planarizing film comprising a resin* are well known and expected in the art. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have provided a planarizing film comprising a resin for the advantage of *(1) easiness of film formation; (2) easiness in film thickening; (3) low parasitic capacitance; and (4) excellent flatness*.

14. As for **Claims 40, 41, 58, and 59**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), providing the electroluminescence display device in a video/digital camera or in a viewfinder of a video/digital camera.

15. **Claims 42 – 47 and 60 – 65** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takahara (US 6,219,113 B1) in view of Tang et al. (US 5,550,066) in view of Zavracky et al. (US 5,705,424) in further view of Hamada (US 6,114,715) in even further view of Nishiguchi (US 6,046,787).

The Examiner respectfully notes the only difference between Claims 42 and 60 is that Claim 42 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device” and Claim 60 requires, *inter alia*, “a camera comprising: a body of the camera; and a view finder including an electroluminescence display device attached to the body, the electroluminescence display device”. Claim 60 appears to fully encompass Claim 42 – accordingly, they will be rejected together using the language of Claim 60.

16. For **Claims 42 and 60**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), a camera comprising: a body of the camera (2186); and a view finder (see figure 219) including a display device (22) attached to the body. Takahara further discloses, as stated in column 30 (lines 51 – 65), wherein the display device (22) may be an electroluminescence display device (“the present invention is not limited to the active matrix display panel ... [the] technical idea of the present invention ... is applicable to ... an organic EL display panel”).

While Takahara shows a camera having a view finder with an electroluminescence display device, Takahara does not disclose the construction or the internal components of the electroluminescence display device. Accordingly, Takahara does not necessarily disclose a substrate, a thin film transistor, a planarizing film, a first electrode, and emission layer, and a second electrode.

On the other hand, Tang et al. also disclose an electroluminescence display device for use in portable electronic devices (see column 1, lines 65—67). More specifically, Tang et al. disclose, as shown in figure 8 and as stated in column 6 (line 49) – column 7 (line 47), an

electroluminescence display device comprising: a substrate (41) having a first surface (upper surface – towards top of figure) and a second surface (lower surface – towards bottom of figure) wherein the second surface is on an opposite side of the substrate with respect to the first surface (clearly seen in figure 8); a thin film transistor (formed over “polysilicon island” – also see figure 2) formed over the first surface of the substrate (see elements 6KA; 3KA; and said island in relation to substrate 41 – clearly formed over substrate); a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); a first electrode (“anode electrode” – 72) formed on the planarizing film (52) and electrically connected to the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 25 – 29); an emission layer (82) formed over the first electrode (72); a second electrode (“top electrode” – 84) formed over the emission layer (see column 9, lines 57 – 60).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included the construction of the electroluminescence display device (as taught by Tang et al.) in the camera view finder having an electroluminescence display device (as disclosed by Takahara) for the advantage of *providing a defined pixel resolution independent of an organic component or cathode and enhancing panel reliability and uniformity* (see Tang et al., column 5, lines 17 – 45).

However, Tang et al. do not disclose: (a) a passivation film additionally formed over the thin film transistor and under the first electrode and the emission layer; (b) wherein the thin film transistor has an LDD region and a gate electrode partly overlapping the LDD region; and (c) wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

In regards to item (a), Zavracky et al. also disclose an electroluminescence display device having a thin film transistor. More specifically, Zavracky et al. teach, as shown in figures 4A –

4D, an electroluminescence display device having a thin film transistor (60 – figure 4A), wherein a passivation film (64/66 – figures 4B and 4C) is formed over the thin film transistor (60 – figure 4A) and under a first electrode and emission layer (68 – figure 4D; also see column 4, lines 50 - 64).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have formed a passivation film over a thin film transistor and under the first electrode and emission layer (as taught by Zavracky et al.) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view of Tang et al.) for the advantage of *preventing corrosion and improving light transmissibility*.

In regards to item (b), Hamada also discloses an electroluminescence display device having a thin film transistor. Specifically, Hamada teaches, in figure 8, an electroluminescence display device (41) having a thin film transistor (43). Hamada further teaches, in figure 8 and in column 7 (line 62) – column 8 (line 41), wherein the thin film transistor (41) has an LDD region and a gate electrode (46) partly overlapping the LDD region (clearly seen in figure 8).

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included a feature wherein the thin film transistor has an LDD region and a gate electrode partly overlapping the LDD region (as taught by Hamada) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view of Tang et al. in further view of Zavracky et al.) for the advantage of *increasing the ON/OFF ratio of the TFT and to suppress leak current in the OFF state* (see Hamada, column 9, lines 17 – 20).

In regards to item (c), Nishiguchi also discloses a display device having a substrate with two opposing surfaces. Specifically, Nishiguchi teaches, in figure 7, a display device (131)

having a substrate (101b) with a first surface (towards the left-side of the figure) and an opposing second surface (towards the right-side of the figure). Nishiguchi further teaches, in figure 7 and in column 20 (lines 1 – 30), wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens.

Hence, at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have included a feature wherein the second surface of the substrate has a spherical configuration which acts as a lens (as taught by Nishiguchi et al.) in the electroluminescence display device (taught in-combination by Takahara in view of Tang et al. in further view of Zavracky et al. in even further view of Hamada) for the advantage of *ensuring increased width of viewing in left/right directions of an image viewing zone* (see Nishiguchi et al., column 6, lines 64 – 67).

17. As for **Claims 43 and 61**, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 7 (lines 45 – 50), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an organic electroluminescence material.

18. As for **Claims 44 and 62**, Tang et al. disclose, Tang et al. disclose, as stated in column 9 (lines 50 – 57), wherein said emission layer (82) comprises an inorganic electroluminescence material.

19. As for **Claims 45 and 63**, Tang et al. disclose a planarizing film (52) formed over the thin film transistor (see column 7, lines 17 – 19); however, Tang et al. do not disclose wherein the planarizing film (Claims 39 and 57) or the passivation film (Claims 45 and 63) comprises a resin.

However, **Official Notice** (MPEP § 2144.03) is taken that both the concepts and advantages of a *planarizing film comprising a resin* are well known and expected in the art. At

the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art to have provided a planarizing film comprising a resin for the advantage of *(1) easiness of film formation; (2) easiness in film thickening; (3) low parasitic capacitance; and (4) excellent flatness.*

20. As for **Claims 46, 47, 64, and 65**, Takahara discloses, as shown in figures 218 and 219 and as stated in column 122 (line 37) – 123 (line 16), providing the electroluminescence display device in a video/digital camera or in a viewfinder of a video/digital camera.

Conclusion

21. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Application/Control Number:
09/500,897
Art Unit: 2622

Page 15

22. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Justin P Misleh whose telephone number is 571.272.7313. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on 571.272.7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571.273.8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Justin P. Misleh/
Examiner, GAU 2622
January 21, 2008